

The Vicksburg Herald

Tuesday Morning, June 25.

Each and every Congressman should be made to appear before his constituents and give an account of his Winter's work.—(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

We feel confident the Representative from this District can give a good account of himself, and that he will not only receive the plaudit "well done, though good and faithful servant," but will be re-elected by an almost unanimous vote.

DR. ROGER S. TRACY, in the last number of the Popular Science Monthly, answers the question, "Is death by hanging painful," in a very interesting article, which we would like to reproduce, if it were not so long. He says that all the evidence goes to show that death by hanging is painless, and there is positively no fact or well-founded opinion to the contrary. That in every form of strangulation the blood vessels of the neck are compressed, as well as the air passages. A large part of the blood is returned from the head by the external jugular veins, which are very near the surface, and in which the current can be checked by slight pressure. Most of the blood from the brain itself comes back through the internal jugulars, which lie near, but a little outside of, the carotid arteries. The walls of veins are lax and yielding, so as to be easily compressed, while those of the arteries are firm and elastic, and it requires considerable force to approximate them. Pressure, then, which is sufficient to close the jugular veins only crowds the carotids a little farther inward, and the blood is still poured through them into the brain, whence it can not escape. When this pumping process is going on at the rate of seventy strokes a minute, it is easy to understand how the engorgement of the vessels of the brain, in a very brief time, reaches a degree which causes insensibility. To explain why this congestion causes unconsciousness would involve a technical discussion which would here be out of place. It must suffice to say that it does; so that, as the cerebral congestion in a hanged person brings on insensibility within a minute, while the physical agony of suffocation does not begin until later, it follows that the victim does not feel any of the pangs of asphyxia. He first becomes insensible, with accompanying pleasurable feelings, from cerebral congestion, and then is choked to death while unconscious.

Mississippi College and Central Female Institute.

COMMENCEMENT SERMON BY REV. E. T. WINKLER, AND OTHER INTERESTING EXERCISES.

CLINTON, Miss., June 24, 1878.

EDITOR HERALD:—Again I ask to be permitted, as an interested and highly entertained spectator, to encroach upon your column to mention the Commencement Sermon preached in the Chapel of Mississippi College to-day by Rev. E. T. Winkler, D.D., of Marion, Ala., and a graduate of Brown University, the purport of which was the duty of the student while treading upon the flitting waves of school-life with its varied changes, and the importance of improving the golden moments of the present, so that when the clouds of the past and the glorious aspirations of youth and manhood may hover around us, we may be better prepared to enter upon the duties of life.

It is impossible for me to overestimate the beneficial results which are to flow from this grand display of oratorical talent, and the high incentive to action, instilled into the hearts of the students of Mississippi College.

This rare, intellectual feast of reason seemed have been anticipated by Clintonians and the patrons of the schools, as the old College Chapel was filled to overflowing. When the Chapel bell indicated the hour for services had arrived, you could have seen upon every street, the intelligence, the elite and the beauty of this and other vicinities, wending their way toward this time-honored edifice, in which men of renown, both in Church and State, have met to pray and praise, and listened to the glorious gospel of "peace on earth and good will towards men." When the hour arrived for the service, Dr. Winkler walked leisurely forward, presenting a magnificent and commanding appearance on the rostrum, in manner graceful, pleasing alike to patriot, Christian and student. Dr. Winkler has the happy faculty of electrifying his audience, and as he touched upon the duties incumbent upon the student in the proper distribution of his time, I saw with quick conception the gentle determination, the firm resolve, beaming from every eye, to enter upon the discharge of duty—noble, sublime, and God-like action.

The beauties of life—the life of a studious school-boy, was a charming feature delineated in the sermon to-day, and as we followed him up in the paintings of a well-spent life in the school-room, many of us regretted that it was impossible for us to return more to those enchanted walls, and the privileges accorded to us in those days.

There are say the golden moments of life in idleness in the past would have been spent in pleasure and in idleness. WADSWORTH.

Men tell lies; others act them. The actor is the meanest.

Southern Conservatism.

The North will have to acknowledge after awhile, however reluctant the acknowledgment may be, that the South is the conservative part of the country. The conservative spirit has never left the South. Paradoxical as the assertion may seem, it is nevertheless true, that she went into rebellion on Constitutional principles. She fought for State rights and got whipped. Her bitter experience in war has made her a stickler for peace, and the once fiery Southern people have gone to the other extreme of submission. War, for the South, was ruin and devastation; for the North, it was a season of unusual prosperity. The laboring masses of the North, having fared better than ever before, during a time of turmoil and strife, and finding themselves suffering and starving in times of peace, naturally long for war again. Hence, we see an uneasy and unsettled condition of affairs in the North. Society there is honey-combed with isms, whose principles imperil the Constitution. On the contrary, in the South, there is an absolute reign of peace founded on a universal public sentiment in favor of law and order. The spirit of conservatism in the true sense of the term, is paramount. The South is sick of agitation and disturbance, and views with regret and disgust the mobocracy of the North. And should the bread or blood riots of that section result in a serious conflict with the authorities, the Government will find its staunchest supporter and warmest sympathizer in the much-abused and reviled South.

Letter from Washington—Prospects for the Harbor and the Cemetery Road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1878.

Editor Herald:—Dear Sir: Congress adjourned yesterday morning. A few slept during that night, yesterday and last night were given to rest and sleep. So early this morning I set out to learn at the Department headquarters what we might expect as to any action on the harbor and channel work at Vicksburg.

The first man I met was General Chalmers, whom I had presumed was too busy packing to be out. But he was going on the same business to the same places. That was far better than for me to have gone. So we went together. The Secretary of War assured us that steps would be taken, both for the work on the harbor and the Cemetery road at the earliest period. He observed that the appropriations would not be available until the 1st of July, and that no time should be lost in either case. He also recommended that we call on Gen. Humphreys. We lost no time in doing so, and the General received us in his usually courteous and gentlemanly manner. He informed us that he understood and appreciated the necessity of early action, and assured us that he would give the instructions to proceed, at the first practicable moment, with the work at Delta point, and everything possible should be done to carry out the views of Congress and meet the reasonable expectations of the citizens of Vicksburg. Here ends the first chapter of the enterprise. May the second and final chapter be concluded as satisfactorily.

Gen. Chalmers and Mr. Senator Lamar have both bestowed great care, watchfulness and labor in securing these appropriations. It will take about \$120,000 more to finish the work. That will come in due time. The hard thing to do is to start a work and an appropriation of this sort.

I was quite amused when I met Gen. Chalmers this morning, at the fact that we were both out on the same business, as the meeting had similar and other parallels.

The truth is, he has a genius for work, and the man who can start quicker, go straighter, and get there sooner than he, must not wait for his boots to be blacked. He is never absent from the House—always posted in its proceedings, and one of the most alert, ready, clear-sighted members of his end of the Capitol.

He is the best representative, and truest and most influential friend of the colored men in Congress. The colored people of his District will be proud of his interest in their welfare, and without doubt they will almost unanimously vote for his re-election. There is a great future for him, and he is growing up to the highest responsibilities. Respectfully yours, C. K. MARSHALL.

The Curse of a Ruined Woman.

Woman's Journal.

"No man will ever prosper who has the curse of a ruined woman upon him. The murderer of the body can be tried and executed by the world's law, but the murderer of the soul is tried by heaven's law and the execution is assured as divine justice." Aunt Betsey said this as she folded the white hands of a beautiful girl, and put the white dower, and green leaves about the marble coffin forehead. There was a tiny babe beside the girl mother. The house was hushed and there was mourning such as few know. Half glad that the mother and child were dead, the rest of the family must perform the last office of burial and bear the family shame. A haunted house! A ruined home!—God the architect and man the destroyer. The curse is there, and the destroyer cannot escape.

Chas. Matthews' Death. LONDON, June 24.—Chas. Matthews, the actor, died this afternoon.

SOLILOQUY OF KAISER WILHELM.

Garsong! fetch me another book! Yea! don't be so rooster. Now bathe my arm in Hennessy's best, And don't forget my throat—the best Article for a wounded monarch's arm. And to start the cobwebs from his larynx. Sold in every basement and back alley—And shure 'tis only decent peoples drinks it—

For the small sum of one dollar a bottle. And warranted by old Hennessy himself To be the genuine stuff. It will not blister, burn, or even scorch The tongue of—but hark! what is't! Hear! a sound like distant Thunder! But no, it is the footsteps Of Bayard Taylor! Murder! Police! Remove the beer! the pretzel and the sausage! Great Bismarck! how near I came To being the man without a breakfast! —(Boston Pilot.)

A Drunken Husband Kills His Wife and Attempts to Kill Himself.

Special to the Globe-Democrat.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—A sickening wife murder and attempted suicide occurred this afternoon at Hardensville, Dearborn, Conn., Ind., a mile and a half from Lawrenceburg. The victim was the divorced wife of Ezra Guard, a young, wealthy, but dissipated farmer of that section. They were married six years ago, and had four children, only one of whom is living—a boy, four years old. The wife's maiden name was McIlfresh. Guard has been drinking of late to the verge of delirium tremens, and squandered the greater part of his property. The wife, six months ago, left him and got a divorce, with possession of their child. Since then she has been with her mother at Hardensville. There, Guard would follow her frequently and persecute her. He was in the habit of forcing her to his will at the muzzle of a pistol, while intoxicated. Yesterday Mrs. Guard had been to Lawrenceburg and come home on the afternoon train. Guard was at the depot drunk, and he saw her get off the train. She saw him too, and fled home to escape him. He followed her, after a while, and knocked at the door of her mother's house. Not knowing who it was that knocked, Mrs. Guard went to the door and opened it. He struck her with an umbrella, and brutally exclaimed: "Come with me, damn you, I want you." She tried to shut the door, but he pushed in and kept beating and cursing her. The little boy began to cry and implored for mercy from his father for his mother. Just then the brutal parent picked the child up and began to back out of the house. The mother followed him, trying to get her child from him. He retreated, beating her over the head with the umbrella until they got into the yard. Here the wretch pulled his Smith & Wesson, took deliberate aim, and sent a ball crashing through the unfortunate woman's eye into her brain, from the effect of which she died almost instantly. He then turned the muzzle of his revolver to his own forehead and pulled the trigger. The ball glanced on his forehead and came out on top of his head, creating only a flesh wound. As soon as he recovered from the shock he aimed the pistol at the corpse of his wife and tried to shoot another ball into her, but the pistol missed fire. He took his son home and went to bed, where he was arrested shortly after, and sent to jail.

It has sometimes appeared to us that while the Legislature was engaged on the printing question it might very usefully have made some provision for a little oversight in the public printing done for the State of slight inspection of the pamphlet copy of the laws, which has recently come to hand, convinces us that the State Printers would be better of a little supervision. The number of errors and omissions is rather too large for a work in which the most perfect accuracy is required. Our attention was first directed to this from having occasion to compare the date of the approval of the Common School Law with a special Act fixing the salary of the Superintendent of Schools of Adams and several other counties. We were astonished to find that there was nothing in the published copy of the laws to show that this special Act, Chapter XV, of the laws of 1878, had been approved at all. We then had the curiosity to examine other copies of the laws received in this city, and found that in some of them the law is approved, while in others, as in ours, there is no indication of its approval. Again, the General School Law, Section 64, Chapter 14, repeats articles from 1 to 12 inclusive, of chapter 39 of the Revised Code, but makes no provision for the repeal of article 13 of the same chapter, which is in direct antagonism to the present school law. Article 12 is an Act for the regulation of the State Normal Schools, which, according to this law, is repealed. We glanced, after this, over a few more pages of the volume, and found, particularly in the marginal references, many typographical errors. Messrs. Power & Backdale well understand the necessity of accuracy, and we are a little surprised that gentlemen of their business ability should overlook these important errors. —[Natchez Democrat.]

"HANSBOM," the Cincinnati Gazette's correspondent, who touched up Mississippi matters so briskly about a year ago, is now writing up outrages at Coal Creek, Indiana, where there is an irrepressible conflict between whites and blacks.

Last night at about half-past nine o'clock, another unfortunate, fired of life and disgusted at his fruitless endeavors to support himself and his wife, put an end to his existence by hanging himself to his kitchen door with a piece of rope. The name of the deceased is J. R. Sales, formerly an employee of the Jackson Railroad, but since some time out of work. He was 28 years of age.—[N. O. Democrat, 23.]

Harris' Mississippi Brigade at Spottsylvania.

New Orleans Democrat, 23d.

The following letter will be found of special interest to our Mississippi friends. The original of it, signed by Gen. Ewell, was given to us some weeks ago by Mr. Peter Baker, now of Mobile, who was an officer of one of the Adams county companies in the Sixteenth Mississippi regiment. The brother of Lieut. Baker was Colonel of the Sixteenth at the battle of Spottsylvania, and was killed in that bloody conflict. A. M. Feltes, Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment, was also killed there—shot through the heart while receiving some instructions from Gen. Ewell. Major Council was terribly wounded and the Adjutant of the regiment killed in the same fight. The other regiments of the brigade, the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Forty-eighth, were as badly cut up as the Sixteenth, losing many of their officers. The fact that an oak tree, twelve inches in diameter, in front of the entrenchments held by this brigade, was literally cut down by the bullets of the enemy, shows the terrible fire on that part of the line.

When this brigade was organized after the battles around Richmond, in which all its regiments there in separate brigades participated, Gen. Featherston commanded it. After his transfer to another command Col. Posey, of the Sixteenth Mississippi, was promoted to the command of the brigade. He received a wound at Bristow Station, of which he died a few weeks afterwards in Charlottesville. Col. N. H. Harris, of the Twelfth Mississippi, succeeded Posey and commanded the brigade until it surrendered, a handful of ragged, foot-sore, wounded, half-starved and battle-scarred veterans of Appomattox.

Gen. Harris, who commanded the brigade at Spottsylvania and to whom Gen. Ewell's letter below is addressed, is now a resident of Vicksburg, Miss., and borne in self-oblivious remembrance by the surviving soldiers who served under him:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENNESSY, Richmond, Va., Dec. 27, 1864.

General: I have omitted to acknowledge services rendered by your brigade on the twelfth of May last at Spottsylvania, not from any want of appreciation, but because I wish you to rest upon the rolls of the Department of official reports. The manner in which your brigade charged over the hill to recapture our works was witnessed by me with intense admiration for men who could so calmly advance to what seemed and proved almost certain death. I have never seen troops so successfully fight a battle as was yours on this day—altogether with some others.

Major-General Ed. Johnson, since his exchange, has assured me that the whole strength of the enemy's army was poured into the gap caused by the capture of his command. He said under the force engaged at this point on their side at 4:00, Royal Birney's whole command of perfectly fresh troops. Prisoners, from all their three corps, were captured by us. Two divisions of my corps, your brigade and two others, one of which was scarcely engaged, confronted successfully this immense host, and not only won from them nearly all the ground they had gained, but so shattered their army that they were unable to make a serious attack until they received fresh troops.

I have not forgotten the conduct of the Sixteenth Mississippi Regiment while under your command from Front Royal to Malvern Hill. I am glad to see from a trial more severe than it experienced while in my Division, that the regiment is a Brigade of which it may well be proud. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. S. Ewell, Lieutenant-General.

A Congressman's Outrageous Crime.

Special to the Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—Society here is much excited over an alleged attempt by a member of Congress to outrage a young lady who was dining with him at one of the fashionable restaurants in this city. A person who represents himself as cognizant of the facts makes the following statement: Representative Acklin, the Democratic member from Louisiana, who ousted Darrel, appeared at the main entrance of the restaurant with a young lady richly dressed and of beautiful figure and countenance, and inquired for a private dining-room, to which he was shown. In an adjoining room was a prominent General of the late war, with several lady and gentlemen friends, also dining. Suddenly this party were alarmed by the shrieks of a woman, shouting murder and screaming for help. The General gallantly rushed to the door of the dining room and demanded admittance, which was refused. It is further stated that he forced the door, and discovered Mr. Acklin in an evident attempt to execute his vile purpose. The General, it was further stated, seized Mr. Acklin by the collar, shoved him out of the room and knocked him down stairs. The lady fell into a swoon, but by the application of restoratives was, after some time, able to be conveyed to her home. It is intimated that the Louisiana delegation will take cognizance of this action of their colleague and express their disapprobation of his conduct. Mr. Acklin has had the notoriety of being considered the handsomest man in Washington, and is reputed to have some wealth.

Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company.

DETROIT, June 24.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad, held to-day, the following Directors for the ensuing year were chosen: Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Samuel F. Barger, Wm. K. Vanderbilt, New York; Anson Stager, of Chicago; Ashley Pond, Detroit; Wm. S. Scott, Erie, Pa.; and Edwin D. Worcester, Albany. Fifteen millions of stock was voted out of a total of eighteen, of which the Vanderbilt ticket received about ten and the Taylor ticket five.

Our Problem Column.

The problems recently published in the HERALD have attracted considerable attention, and elicited numerous answers. We give below a few answers to the cat problem—some of them correct, others incorrect. "Plinius" says 33½ cats will do the killing in 100 minutes. He will have to "rise and explain" the part taken in the performance by the third part of a cat. Three cats is the correct answer. Here is the problem and answers:

THE CAT PROBLEM.

We were banded, yesterday, by a friend of ours, the following ingenious problem, and venture to say not one in fifty of our readers will be able to arrive at the proper solution: "If 3 cats kill 3 rats, in 3 minutes, how many cats will it take to kill 100 rats in 100 minutes?"

VICKSBURG, June 24, 1878.

Three cats will kill 100 rats in 100 minutes. JULIUS G.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL. VICKSBURG, June 24, 1878.

Editor of the Herald: In Sunday's issue of the HERALD, you had a cat and rat problem, and I would give this answer: It takes 3 cats 3 minutes to kill 3 rats, it would take 1 cat the same time (3 minutes) to kill 1 rat, and 33½ cats to kill 100 rats in 100 minutes. Yours, truly, PABEUS.

EDWARDS, Miss., June 23.

EDITOR HERALD: I will answer the cat problem: 1 cat will kill 100 rats in 100 minutes. J. S. D.

THE STOCK PROBLEM.

TALLAHASSEE, LA., June 20, 1878.

Editor of the Herald: In your paper of 20th inst., you have a problem about stock to be bought—say 100 head for \$100. In answer, will say:

91 head of sheep, at 50¢ \$ 45.50
5 head of cows, at \$10 50.00
1 head of hogs at \$3 3.00
100 head of stock \$100.00

OTHER PROBLEMS.

I also send you one to put in your paper, if you will do so: A man sells two horses at \$150 each; on one he makes 20 per cent., and on one he loses 20 per cent. How does he come out on the trade, and what is the final result?

J. L. F. VICKSBURG, June 24, 1878.

Editor of the Herald:

Please insert the following problem: Two men have in partnership a barrel of whisky containing 8 gallons which they wanted to divide in half, but they only have two measures, one a 3 gallon and the other a 5 gallon; how do they divide in order each to get 4 gallons. M.

POTTER INVESTIGATION.

Mrs. Jenks Still insists that she Dictated the Sherman Letter, but will not Tell who wrote it—Butler Insulted by Gen. Boynton, of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Potter Committee met at 11 a.m. Mrs. Agnes Jenks was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Springer, who commenced by referring to the statement of the witness, wherein she stated no one excepting herself knew sought of the original document known as the Sherman letter, and said "if no one excepting yourself knows ought of the original document, you must have written it." Witness replied: "I did not say so." A lengthy examination on this subject followed, but in vain, as the witness positively declined to give the name of the person in whose handwriting the "Sherman letter" was.

Mrs. Jenks was on the stand two hours. Butler, McMahon, and Springer each endeavored to elicit additional information in regard to the Sherman letter, but unsuccessfully. She maintained her story to the last, that she had dictated the whole of the alleged Sherman letter, and delivered it to Weber and Anderson, without the knowledge of Sherman.

Gen. Boynton, of the Cincinnati Gazette, was examined as regards a conversation with the President over a year ago, as to the reason for appointing Anderson. The conversation occurred while Gen. Boynton and the President were riding out together. The President said, in response to Boynton's inquiry as to how a man against whom such charges could be brought by the Democrats as had been printed, could receive an appointment. He was represented to have performed good and honest service for the Republican party, but said he did not expect he would enter upon his office. Upon the witness calling attention to the fact that he, Anderson, had been appointed on account of manipulating Democratic votes, the President did not affirm or deny their correctness, but merely said he did not think Anderson would become an officer. The matter then dropped, and witness not knowing the Commission had been withheld and supposing Anderson not entering upon the office was on account of his refusal to take the place, formed the impression, without the President stating it, that the appointment was influenced by the part Anderson had been reported to have taken in Louisiana affairs. Butler cross-examined witness, who could not be made to say the President told him substantially that Anderson was appointed because it was necessary to cover up political secrets which would do great damage to expose. Boynton became angry, and told Butler the rest of the members of the Committee were gentlemen, and he, Butler, was a rowdy. He will be examined again to-morrow.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Settlement of the Bulgarian Question—Another Victory for Bismarck.

LONDON, June 24.—All Berlin correspondents agree in declaring that the settlement of the Bulgarian question is entirely due to the firmness of the British representatives in the Congress, but Kaiser's telegrams say Russian concessions on this head are entirely dependent on conditions for the organization and administration of Roumelia, details of which are to be arranged. One condition is that the Russian troops, when they evacuate Roumelia, are not to be replaced by Turkish forces, but by native militia, composed of Christians or Mussulmans, according to the prevailing religion of the district.

Dispatches from Berlin state that Beauchamp, at Saturday's sitting of the Congress, made the finest speech he ever delivered, in opposition to the Russian demand that the Sultan, instead of being permitted to garrison Roumelia frontier as he chose, should be obliged to designate beforehand the points he wished to fortify and the number of troops to be maintained there; also informed Bismarck with energy that England would not hesitate a moment on this subject, and he would quit Berlin on Monday if her demands were unsatisfied. It is believed when the withdrawal of Russian troops and the future administrative organization of provinces are discussed in the Congress, there will be no other crisis as severe as the one just passed.

A Berlin dispatch received in Paris says the French representatives in the Congress support Beauchamp's demands on the Bulgarian question.

The Times, in a leading editorial, says it considers the alleged settlement is nothing less than the abandonment by Russia of the policy which has guided her relations with Turkey during the last one hundred years. The Times adds: "The process of nibbling at Turkey's outlying provinces and the periodical reopening of the Eastern question when circumstances seemed to favor it, would have been continued by the extension of Bulgaria south of the Balkans under Russian influence. It is to the firmness of the British representatives that we owe what we may venture to regard as a solution of the Eastern question. It was for this that unlimited powers were conferred to them by both houses of Parliament, and they have given good proof that they are not undeserving the trust."

New York, June 24.—A special from Berlin says it is fully confirmed that Russia accepts the British programme regarding Bulgaria, and that there is an increased probability of Austria acquiring Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Russians are sending all military prisoners to Siberia.

The Post, in a leading editorial, says Russia is now authoritatively told that she is as far from Constantinople, if not further, than when the war began. Herein lies the bitterness of the mortification to which she must now submit.

FIRES.

The Cotton Compress of Hunter & O'Connell, of Montgomery, with its Contents, Burned—List of Companies in which it was Insured—Other Fires.

MONTGOMERY, June 24.—A fire commenced at noon in the Cotton Compress of Hunter & O'Connell, caused by treading on a parlor match which had been dropped on the floor. A cotton sample caught, and the flames spread so rapidly that everything in reach was soon enveloped in flames. The fire extended into the Planters' Warehouse adjoining. The two houses had between 1,000 and 1,100 bales of cotton, nearly every one of which was burned. The Compress building and Warehouse buildings were badly injured. The loss on the cotton is covered by insurance, except about 100 bales, in the following companies: German American, N. Y., \$1,000; Home, N. Y., \$1,850; Niagara, \$7,000; Imperial and Northern of London, \$3,000; Phoenix of Hartford, \$7,500; Capital Fire Insurance Company, \$700; on Compress and Warehouse building in the Capital City, of Montgomery, \$2,250; North British and Mercantile of London, \$4,750; Royal of Liverpool, \$3,000. It is thought that one-fifth of the cotton may be repaired and repacked. The Compress and building are worth about \$400,000; Planters' Warehouse estimated loss, \$50,000. Work on the Compress will be started to-morrow morning, and be ready for business 1st of September.

NORFOLK, Va., June 24.—The new Hotel at Ocean View, just built, burned last night; loss \$400,000.

Weight and Stature.

The following figures show the relative height and weight of individuals measuring five feet and upwards.

Feet.	Inches.	STATURE.	Weight, pounds.
5	1	should be.....	125
5	2	should be.....	135
5	3	should be.....	150
5	4	should be.....	165
5	5	should be.....	180
5	6	should be.....	195
5	7	should be.....	210
5	8	should be.....	225
5	9	should be.....	240
5	10	should be.....	255
5	11	should be.....	270
5	12	should be.....	285

Bryant's Opinion of Beecher.

New York Sun.] William Cullen Bryant never entertained a very high opinion of Henry Ward Beecher. Even when the latter was at the zenith of his fame and influence, the poet regarded him as a man without positive religious convictions, over-tend of applause, and at heart thoroughly selfish. He once remarked to a friend, visiting at Roslyn in the Summer of 1863, "Mr. Beecher would make a good actor; he is out of place in the pulpit."